

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Two Hunters Lose Their Lives Through Carelessness in Handling Guns.

Thomas Smith, near Montpelier, and Winfield Harver, of Miami County, Receive Deadly Charges of Shot in Their Bodies.

INDIANA.

One Dead and Another About to Die, as the Result of Accidental Shooting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Dec. 30.—While Thomas Smith, a young man, was hunting to-day, one mile south of this city, he climbed on a stump and in pulling up his gun it was accidentally discharged. The load of shot partly entered his side, passing into the pleural cavity and lungs, severing the small blood-vessels and producing internal hemorrhage. There is no possible chance for his recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Winfield Harver, a well-known young man, of Perryburg, this county, while out hunting to-day, stumbled and received the contents of both gun barrels in his stomach and breast. He died a few hours later. Carelessness in leaving both barrels of his gun cocked caused the accident.

Putnam Farmers' Institute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Dec. 30.—A farmers' institute was organized in this city to-day and will continue to-morrow. J. W. Robe, the chairman, prepared an attractive program for the occasion, which had the effect of gathering a large attendance of farmers. Mr. Robe delivered the welcoming address. The papers submitted to-day and the discussions following them were eminently practical and showed that the farmers of Putnam are not "calamity shriekers." The morning session was principally devoted to the consideration of stock-raising, which was presented by G. W. Hanna, and ably responded to by Hon. S. F. Lockridge, James Bridges and other well-known stockmen. "How to Grow and Utilize the Corn Crop to the Best Advantage," was the principal theme discussed in the afternoon. Mr. Hill and H. M. Randel were the thanks of the institute by their practical suggestions on that topic. Professor Plumb, of Purdue University, showed "How Science is Helping the Farmer," and Editor Kingsbury, of the Indiana Farmer, spoke of "Home Improvements." Mr. A. J. Lane presented the subject of "Dairying," Felix Alvin, that of "Toll Roads," and L. A. Stockwell, "How to Grow Wheat at a Profit."

Charged with Attempted Bribery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SMOKE, Dec. 30.—While the Board of County Commissioners was in session to-day Peter Kogel, ex-treasurer of this county, presented a claim for a large amount of money, said to be due him from the county. He had been found \$7,000 short on his settlement with the county at the close of his term as treasurer, which sum his bondsmen made good for him. Ellis, one of the present board, was one of the bondsmen. Kogel promised to reimburse him, it is said, if he would have his claim allowed. Accordingly, Ellis, it is charged, approached another commissioner and offered to pay him \$50 if the latter would vote to allow Kogel's claim. Mr. Hart, the man approached, refused the bribe, and also refused to vote to allow Kogel's claim. Ellis has now been found short \$7,000, and there is a sensation as a result of the exposure.

Morgan County's Seventy-First Birthday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Dec. 30.—By an act of the Legislature of 1821 Morgan county was brought into existence. On the 31st day of December, 1821, and provided that James Bland of Monroe, Thomas Beasley of Lawrence, Philip Hart of Owen, John Milroy and John Martin of Washington counties, should meet at the house of John Hart on the first day of January, 1822, to locate the county-seat, which fell to the lot of this city, and which was named after the above John Martin, he being the oldest of them. The county was then separated from other Indiana counties. The criminals will hereafter be housed by the county in a high bluff near the Chester penitentiary.

Received Mysterious Checks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Dec. 30.—The city authorities of Greencastle are in a quandary over financial transactions which they would like to have explained. City Treasurer Landies is in receipt of a bank check for \$150, mailed from Sunman, Ind., and Mr. H. S. Rensick, treasurer of the board of managers of West Hill Cemetery, has also received a check for a like amount from Kansas City, Mo. Both checks were drawn by a Cincinnati bank, and inquiry of the bank officers has failed to elicit any information further than that the drafts are all right. The city authorities are completely in the dark and anxiously waiting for something to turn up.

Minor Notes.

John Leach, a Bazillomew county farmer, was crushed beneath a load of wood and cannot recover.

James Lewis, a prosperous farmer and stock buyer, of Pendleton, died from the effect of a cancer.

Otto House, leading Madison leather merchant for forty years, died last night of pneumonia, and never recovered.

An eight-year-old son of Dr. Isgrig, of Pendleton, was kicked on the face by a horse yesterday. His face was badly disfigured.

The grip is prevailing to an alarming extent at Pendleton and the surrounding neighborhood. Several deaths have occurred and many persons are suffering with the disease.

The West Union Chapter of the F. M. B. A. in Montgomery county had a split the other night, many members refusing to pay dues on account of never having received any benefit.

A military company was organized at Elwood yesterday, with the following officers: Captain, G. V. Newcomer; first sergeant, D. F. Dayhuff.

F. C. Fodor, an alleged horse-tamper, who did a trick in a circus in Muncie, has left suddenly and it is discovered he has defrauded the F. M. B. A. Insurance Company out of \$1,000.

The O. & M. Railroad Company has just completed one of the best and latest improved turn-tables on the system at Seymour, and turned the first engine on it Wednesday morning.

Yesterday J. H. Hodapp, chairman of the Jackson county central committee, issued his call for township mass conventions throughout the county, to be held on the 10th day of January.

"No taking power is gaining public favor so rapidly as Cleveland's."

One reason is people like to know what they are eating, and the composition of Cleveland's baking powder is given on every label.

So many baking powders containing ammonia or alum are widely advertised as "absolutely pure," the best way is to refuse any brand the composition of which is concealed.

BRAKEMAN HERRICK HELD

Charged with Manslaughter for Causing the New York Central Accident.

Train-Dispatcher Osman Held as Accessory and Station Agent Delaney and the Railroad Company Censured by the Jury.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Coroner Mitchell to-day began the inquest in the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad accident, which occurred near Hastings on Christmas eve. The Railroad Commissioners of the State and the county district attorney were present when the inquest opened. A number of New York Central employees and officials and George Titus, counsel for the railroad, were also present. Timothy Herrick, father of the missing brakeman, was present with a stenographer, for the purpose of protecting the interest of his son.

The first witness was station agent Delaney. He testified as to the rules of the road, as to the mode of signaling, as to the time when the Niagara express went by and as to Herrick's doing what he was sent back to flag the St. Louis express following. He denied having asked Herrick to come into the station and not to hear any torpedoes explode. Cross-examined, he said the duty of warning trains following a delayed train was that of the rear brakeman. Witnesses had nothing to do with that part of the company's requirements.

J. G. Gould, traveling engineer of the New York Central, one of the passengers on the ill-fated train, testified as to the scenes, and the aid rendered by himself to the injured after the collision.

Train-dispatcher Osman, at the Grand Central depot, testified as to his duties. He was on duty Christmas eve when he heard of the collision between the freight and the Croton local in the Sing Sing tunnel. He gave orders for the back of the train to be sent back to the depot. These were the Croton local and the limited St. Louis express. They were held at Dobbs Ferry station. He did not know the Niagara express. It should have been reported after it passed Spuyten Duyvil and at Yonkers. The reason he did not hear of it from those points was that the wires were busy. Osman was rigidly cross-examined but his testimony remained unshaken.

Conductor Fairchild, of the Croton local train, testified that his train was blocked at Dobbs Ferry.

Conductor Wilkins, of the Niagara express, testified as to the stoppage of his train half mile from the collision. He thought he heard torpedoes explode in the direction of Hastings just before the St. Louis express collided with his train. The rear brakeman had been sent back with torpedoes. He was to place them on the track at regular intervals. He also sent brakeman Cramer back sixty feet, to a point where the road crossed the Hudson and a red lantern. He saw Cramer go back with the lantern, but saw nothing more of Herrick. The accident happened twenty-five minutes after the stoppage of his train. When his train stopped he took every precaution to prevent collisions.

Cross-examined by Railroad Commissioner Rogers, witness said he did not know that the Croton local had been taken off. He believed it was on the track and he knew it had been taken off and the St. Louis express was to follow him would have been even more careful. He considered the brakeman to be a competent man. He [Herrick] had been employed on the train sixteen months. It was the duty of the rear brakeman to go back and place torpedoes. It was not the practice to recall a brakeman who had been sent back. He was always left to pick up by the following train. He saw Herrick go back back when ordered.

Testimony was concluded this evening, and the coroner's jury will report to the grand jury to-morrow.

We, the undersigned members of the coroner's jury do hereby certify that the above testimony was taken and that the same was true and correct.

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NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Topics Discussed by the Historical Association—The Folk-Lore Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The meeting of the American Historical Association was continued this morning at the National Museum. A large audience listened to six papers on American history, two of which were read by women. Miss Mary Parker Follett, of the Harvard Annex, read a paper on Henry Clay. Dr. Steiner, of Williams College, Massachusetts, followed with a paper on Gov. William Leete and the absorption of the New Haven colony by Connecticut. The "Earliest Texas" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. L. C. Harby, of New York city. A lasting impression on Texas has been left, she said, by the influence of Spain, for the State still used the same measures for land and the identical terms for surveying that the priests used when they first taught the Indians. Gen. James Grant Wilson's paper was on "Lord Burinot, of Ottawa, Canada, on 'Memorials of the French Regime in Cape Breton,'" and by W. E. Dubois, of Harvard, on "The French Regime in Cape Breton."

The evening session was devoted to the reading of papers on kindred subjects of American history. Mr. Spurr, librarian of Congress, presented a graphic historical sketch of lotteries in American history. Lotteries were common in America as early as 1700, and during the last century they had been a favorite means of raising money for public improvements, colleges, and town buildings. Some amusing incidents were quoted. The lotteries for the Massachusetts State lottery, which were introduced in 1780, were the most successful, while one for Plymouth harbor, in Massachusetts, with drawings amounting to \$200,000, produced only \$200 for the public object aimed at. The fact that as late as 1828 there were two hundred lotteries in the United States, and that they led to the formation of an anti-lottery association and the final extinction of the business by legislative action. New England was the first to abolish the lottery, but it was put an end to about half a century ago. Louisiana was referred to as the last State to permit lotteries, and this exists for a limited term. The conclusion of the speaker was that the experience of the country had gradually but surely realized the general public opinion, in direct proportion to their extension, as being the most dangerous and prolific sources of human misery.

At the meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society to-day, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Prof. W. F. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Dr. H. J. Hinton, New York city. Members of the society were: W. G. Burnett, of Ottawa, Canada, on "Memorials of the French Regime in Cape Breton," and by W. E. Dubois, of Harvard, on "The French Regime in Cape Breton."

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